Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,———"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.———Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME I, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 25, 1841. { NUMBER 12.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Mecklenburg Jeffersonian

THE present is the first effort that has been made to establish an organ at the birth-place of American Independence, through which the doctrines of the Democratic Party could be freely promulgated and defended—in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality for which the ALEXANDERS, the POLKS, and their heroic compatriots perilled their all on the 20th May, 1775, could at all times find an unshrinking advocate. Its success rests chiefly with the Republican party of Mecklenburg—and to them, and the Republicans of the surrounding country the appeal is now made for support.

The Jeffersonian will assume as its political creed, those landmarks of the Republican Party, the doctrines set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798—believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in framing our system of Government, were best qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—the best judges of what powers were delegated by, and what reserved to, the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, the spirit of *monopoly*, which has been stealthily, but steadily increasing in the country from the foundation of our Government. The most odious feature in this system is, that it robs the MANY, *imperceptibly*, to enrich the FEW;—It clothes a few wealthy individuals with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also at their pleasure to inflate or depress the commerce and business of the whole country, exciting a spirit of EXTRAVAGANCE, which it terminates in pecuniary ruin, and too often the moral degradation of its victims. This system must be *thoroughly reformed*, before we can hope to see settled prosperity smile alike upon all our citizens. To aid in producing this *reform*, will be one of the main objects of the Jeffersonian. It will war against *exclusive privileges*, or *partial legislation*, under whatever guise granted by our Legislatures: and, therefore, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tariff System, and the new federal scheme of the General Government assuming to pay to foreign money changers *two hundred millions of dollars*, borrowed by a few States for local purposes.

As a question of vital importance to the South, and one which, from various causes, is every day assuming a more momentous and awful aspect, the Jeffersonian will not fail to keep its readers regularly and accurately advised of the movements of the Northern Abolitionists. It must be evident to all candid observers, that a portion of the party press of the South have hitherto been too silent on this subject. We shall, therefore, without the fear of being denounced as an alarmist, lend our humble aid to assist in awakening the People of the South to due vigilance and a sense of their real danger.

While a portion of the columns of the Jeffersonian will be devoted to political discussion, the great interests of MORALS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, and the MECHANIC ARTS, shall not be neglected. With the choicest selections on these subjects, and a due quantity of light reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable and profitable to all classes in society.

Orders for the paper, *postage paid*, addressed to the "Editor of the Jeffersonian, Charlotte, N. C.," will be promptly complied with.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the paper, in receiving and forwarding the names of subscribers and their subscriptions.

☞ The Terms of the paper will be found above.

JOS. W. HAMPTON.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

Catawba Springs.

THE Subscriber would inform the public generally, that he is prepared to entertain Visiters at the above celebrated watering-place, and pledges himself that no efforts shall be spared to render comfortable and profitable the stay of all who may call on him. Terms of board moderate, to suit the times. THOMAS HAMPTON.

Lincoln county, N. C., April 6, 1840.

☞ The Camden Journal will insert the above 3 weeks, and the Charleston Courier, weekly, to the amount of 3, and forward the accounts to T. H.

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Brach Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of GILBERT COLES, decd., are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate, are also notified to make immediate payment, or the services of an officer may be employed.

JENNINGS B. KERR, Admr.

March, 26, 1541. 5—F

PROSPECTUS.

The publishers of the Globe have recently given to the country an exposition of the motives which prompted the attempt by the Federal party to prostrate their establishment, by the lawless abrogation of their contract as Printers to the Senate. They showed that there were already six Federal newspapers—to which a seventh is about to be added—published at Washington—all devoted to the dissemination of Federal principles, and the defence of Federal measures. And to make this overwhelming battery of Federal presses at the seat of government tell with the more effect throughout the Union, the character of the Globe was to be tarnished, its means impoverished, and its political influence destroyed, by a sweeping denunciation of infamy on the part of the Federal leaders in the Senate—by throwing the dead weight of an expenditure of $40,000 in preparation to do the Congressional work, on the hands of its publishers, (the printers whose contract was violated,) and by having this whole work of defamation and ruin accomplished by the judgment of the Senate of the Union to give it the sanction of the highest tribunal known to our country. The work was done by a caucus packed majority of Federalists, and the Editors of the Globe are left to sustain their establishment by the patronage they may recieve from political friends for the papers they publish. We will not ask or receive the sort of lumping contribution by which the banks and Federal politicians sustain their presses. We will abandon the publication of the Globe, if it cannot be supported by the regular subscription price of the paper. If such of our Democratic friends whose circumstances do not justify a subscription to the daily or semi-weekly-paper, will patronize the cheaper publications issued by us—the Extra Globe—the Congressional Globe, and the Appendix—we shall be enabled to maintain as heretofore, our corps of Congressional Reporters at the cost of $3,000 per annum, and to draw to our aid some of the ablest pens in our country. We trust, under these circumstaces, and at a time when the greatest interests of the country, and its future destiny, are put at stake upon the events with which the first year of the present Administration is pregnant, that no individual who has the cause of Democracy at heart, will hesitate to meet this appeal, when at the same time he will feel assured that this trifling tax for his own advantage, will sustain in triumph at Washington the long-tried and faithful press of his party.

THE EXTRA GLOBE will be published weekly for six months, commencing on Wednesday, the 19th May, and ending on the 19th November next, making twenty-six numbers, the last of which will contain an index. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages. It will contain principally political matter. The political aspect and bearing of the measures before Congress during the special session will be fully developed, and when the proceedings are considered of much interest to the public, they will be given at length.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX will commence on Monday, the 31st of May next, and will be continued during the session. The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will give an impartial history of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress; and the APPENDIX will contain all the speeches on both sides of important subjects, at full length, as written out or revised by the members themselves. They will be printed as fast as the business of the two Houses furnishes matter for a number. It is certain that we will publish more numbers of *each* than there will be weeks in the sesson. They will be issued in the same form as the Extra Globe, and a copious index to each. Nothing but the proceedings and speeches of Congress will be admitted into the Congressional Globe or Appendix.

These works being printed in a suitable form for binding, with copious indexes, will form a vauable, indeed, a necessary, appendage to the library of the statesman and politician, giving, as they do, at an extremely moderate price, a complete epitome of the political and legislative history of the period.

Subscriptions for the EXTRA GLOBE should be here by the 26th May, and for the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX by the 6th June next, to insure all the numbers.

TERMS.

For 1 copy of the Extra Globe	. . . .	$1
" 6 copies	do	5
" 12 do	do	10
" 25 do	do	20

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

For 1 copy of the Congressional Globe, or Appendix	50 cents.
" 6 copies of either	$2 50
" 12 do do	5 00
" 25 do do	10 00

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By the regulations of the Post Office Department, postmasters are authorized to frank letters containing money for subscriptions to newspapers.

The notes of any bank, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be recieved by us at par.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.*

BLAIR & RIVES.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 20, 1841.

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1841.

Robert Rodgers *versus* James P. Rodgers. } Original Attachment, levied in the hands of Wm. Wilson, and him summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," notifying the said James P. Rodgers to appear before the Justices of our said Court, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in the Town of Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in July next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, otherwise, judgement pro confesso will be rendered and the property levied on condemned subject to the plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, BRALEY OATES Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of April, 1841, and 65th year of American Independence.

B. OATES, C. M. C. C.

May 11, 1841. [Prs. fee $5 60] 11....6

BLOODED STOCK.

ALFRED M. BURTON has for sale, at Beatty's Ford, North Carolina, some very valuable BLOODED STOCK;—*Durham* and *Devon* cattle crossed;—full-blooded *Berkshire* hogs, cross of the *Berkshire* and *Yorkshire*, and several half-bloods of each kind.

April 27, 1841. 8....4

POETRY.

From the Cultivator.

FARMER'S SONG.

Extract from a manuscript, still in the hands of its author, and probably, with him, destined to the ocean of oblivion. If you think the scrap worthy of the little space it would occupy, it may meet a better fate. A. W.

In a sweet healthy air with a farm of his own,
Secluded from tumult and strife,
The farmer, more blest than the king on his throne,
Enjoys all the comforts of life.
When the sweet smiling Spring sheds its perfumes around,
And music enchants every tree,
With his glittering plowshare he furrows the ground,
With a mind independent and free.

When Summer to fruit the sweet blossoms transforms
And his harvest fields wave with the breeze;
Sweet anticipation unfolds all her charms,
And points to contentment and ease.
When bountiful Autumn her treasures bestows,
And her fruits are all gathered and stored;
His heart to the Giver with gratitude glows,
And plenty presides at his board.

When Winter howls dismally over the earth,
And want tells her tale at the door;
Serenely he sits by his clean blazing hearth,
And dispenses relief to the poor.
Then let idle Ambition her baubles pursue,
While Wisdom looks down with disdain,
The home of the farmer has charms ever new
Where health, peace, and competence reign.

AGRICULTURE.

From the Cultivator for May.

WORK FOR THE MONTH.

CORN.

Facts, as we had anticipated, that Indian corn is our great bread crop, it reaching the amount of 318,000,000 of bushels; and the crop of the year 1839 was at least 20 per cent. less than that of 1840. May * is the month for preparing the ground and planting this crop; and from the 1st to the 15th, may be considered the proper time for planting. The ground must be rich, mellow and free from all unnecessary moisture. If inclining to clay, or to be heavy when plowed wet, the greatest care should be used not to have the earth moved while in that state. If you have but a small quantity of manure, you may use it in the hill; but it is better to apply enough to ensure the rapid growth of the crop, and spread it equally over the ground. Too deep plowing between the rows is not advisable, after the roots have begun to spread; but a frequent stirring of the surface will be found very useful. There are almost numberless varieties of Indian corn, known by local appellations, or marked by some difference in color, &c. Of these, the Dutton, Brown, Canadian, Red Blaze, are the most celebrated at the north, while some of the varieties of the gourd seed are usually depended on for the great crop of the south and west. The distance in planting the rows, depends on the size of the corn, richness of the soil, &c.; and the number of stalks in a hill must be governed by the same rules. The greatest quantity can be grown in drills, but corn can be cultivated easier by planting so that the cultivator can run both ways between the rows.

* April, in this latitude.—*Ed. Mock. Jeff.*

POTATOES.

Potatoes may be planted from the time the ground becomes dry until June; but the late crops will not ripen as well as the earlier ones, or produce as good table potatoes. A moist soil, with an abundance of vegetable mould, is the best for potatoes. If the ground is inclining to be wet, they may be planted on ridges: if to be dry, this root will be best in furrows. For the table, the Pink Eye, Mercer and Foxites are highly esteemed; for field culture, or for animals, the Sardinia, Long Red, Merino and the Rohan, are most valued. The Rohan requires the whole season to mature, but is very productive and easily gathered.

ANIMALS.

More animals die in the months of April and May, than in any or perhaps all the other months of the year. It is a sign that a man has but little corn for his pigs, no clover, hay or turnips for his sheep, no carrots or oil cake, or ship stuff for his cows, or cob meal and cut straw, oats and cut hay for his horses, when the crows begin to collect for their carrion feast in the fields, and the fences and apple-trees are decorated with dead lambs, sucking pigs, &c., &c.—Don't let your animals into your fields too early;—and not into your meadows at all, unless you wish to have the roots of the grasses spoiled by treading, or killed by close grazing. Men rarely lose any thing by extra attention to their animals at this trying season of the year; and attention to their wants now, is always amply repaid at a later period.

MANURES.

The cardinal point to be observed in the management of manures, is to apply them in that state, and to those crops which are the most benefitted by their application. When manures are left in the yards over the summer, and exposed to the action of sun and rain, they are deprived of much of their value. The most efficient parts pass away and are lost to the farm. If manures are not applied to the spring crops of corn and roots, they should be heaped with layers of earth, vegetable mould, marsh mud, wash of roads and with some lime, that the salts and gases produced, may be absorbed and retained. In this way, the value of yard manure is much increased, and the quantity augmented. The experience of Chaptal and Liebig, prove that the mere vegetable mold left by the decomposition of plants or manure in the open air, possesses little value compared with that in which all the salts and fertilizing ingredients are retained.

A short time since a committee of the French Institute was appointed to examine the nature and effects of a new manure, represented as of extraordinary power. It was found to be composed of Gypsum, saturated with urine, the mass then dried and pulverized, and applied to plants in the form of a powder. It was pronounced the most effective of a large variety of the animalized manures, so much so indeed that the committee recommended great caution in its use. A small quantity applied to corn, garden plants, &c., gave a most rapid and vigorous growth. Would it not be well for our farmers to make some experiments with this material? It is certainly within the power of all. We hope that poudrette and bone manure will also be fairly tried; on these points we should be negligent no longer.

FRUIT TREES.

May is the time to examine your fruit trees particularly. Look at your plumbs and cherries, and if you can detect the black excresences upon them which are so common, and which threaten to destroy these delicious fruits, see that every affected branch is eradicated without ceremony. This course has been successful in some nurseries and orchards, and will doubtless be in others, if thoroughly adopted. There are some apple trees in almost every orchard that are shy bearers, and while thrifty and vigorous, will not produce a bushel of fruit in a dozen of years. Let such trees be marked for grafting. Trees may be transplanted this month, if proper care is used to remove a sufficient quantity of earth with their roots. Do not put your trees into narrow deep holes, dug in a hard soil, but let the holes be large and shallow rather than otherwise, and be careful that the tree in setting out is covered but a very little higher with earth than as it naturally stood. Neglect [illegible] and prevents their unfruitfulness or productiveness.

NEW THINGS.

Do not run crazy after new things. There is a great deal of charlatanry in the world; and cattle and sheep, and swine, and new plants, or new varieties, are as capable of being outrageously puffed, as Brandreth's Pills, or Rowland's Kaylinore. Many valuable plants and animals have been brought to the notice of the public, and farmers are much indebted to the public spirited men who have been at such pains and expense in importing or improving them. While therefore the farmer should encourage every properly conducted effort to improve the character of our animals, and increase the quantity and quality of our productions, he should examine every claim to improvement carefully, and frown down every attempt at imposition or fraud. Many failures occur in seeds and plants in one part of the country, when the same would succeed well in another. Such are not adapted to the particular soil and climate, and the blame must fall on the want of judgment in undertaking the culture.

THE TEAM.

It is enough to sicken the heart of a man of ordinary feeling, to witness the wretched skeleton animals that are compelled, by dint of flagellation, to perform the labor of the farm, in so many instances. Such treatment of animals is not only cruel, but unprofitable. It is certain that one team well kept, will do more work than two half starved ones, and do it at the time and in the manner it should be done. It is a most injudicious practice to allow working cattle or horses to leave their stalls for the pasture, until the spring work is mainly over. They cannot derive sufficient nutriment from the young grasses, and a taste of the new, makes them eat sparingly of the old, and the result is, they will fall away rapidly.

CATERPILLARS.

Examine your fruit trees and orchards carefully this month, as you will be able to detect the appearance of worms, or webs, more readily now than at a later time, and when attacked early, an orchard may be cleared of the caterpillar. A long slender rod with a swab of tow or cloth around the end, will at this time wind up both web and worms, if applied in the morning when the insects are in their nests, and no injurious applications to the trees, such as are sometimes recommended, will be necessary.

PRUNING.

It is customary among farmers to do the pruning of their orchards at such time as is most convenient, or as they have been taught to do, without reference to vegetable physiology, or the best methods pointed out by nature. Some prune in the winter, many in this month, and perhaps May is as good a time as any, the summer months excepted. We think that July, or rather the interval that takes place between the formation of the flower and fruit shoots or buds, and that of the termenal shoots or buds, a period that lasts some three weeks, is the best time for pruning, and we advise those of our friends who have this work to do, to ascertain by experiment, what time gives the most healthy and vigorous wood for covering the wounds necessarily made in pruning.

HARROWING MEADOWS.

Meadows, where they have not been subjected to an occasional plowing and cropping, are apt to become exhausted of good grasses, the ground close and hard, and the roots mossy. A dressing of ashes or plaster will do much good, but a thorough harrowing with a fine toothed harrow, will materially aid such dressing and give a sweeter, better herbage. Previous to the harrowing, grass seeds of the best kind should be sown, which will be covered by the process, and a new healthy crop will be the result.—The experiments of Liebig, in ascertaining the effects or necessity of alkalies in the formation of grasses are interesting, and show conclusively the loss those sustain who sell their ashes, or to allow their leached ashes to remain without use, when their fields would be so much benefited.

From the Same.

PROPER TIME FOR CUTTING BUSHES.

MESSRS. GAYLORD & TUCKER: When I first settled in Yates county, I bought a farm which was much neglected, and the bushes and briars were grown up round those fields which had been cleared, almost to the tops of the fences. I took a strong sythe and cut them close as I could to the ground about the second quarter of the moon in June, when the leaves were nearly the full size, and the sap flowed the most freely of any time of the year; and they seemed to bleed to death, (that is, the sap flows from the root and dies;) not one out of fifty ever sprouted again. The experience of 25 years has, in all cases, proved successful—also in cutting all underbrush and saplings of almost any size; not one in ten ever sprouted. I have practiced it on oak land and on low lands and almost all kinds of timber. I have often plowed out the stumps with a single team, where it had not been cut over four to six years that were a foot through; and from my experience I would pay treble wages at that time of the year if I wanted to clear land, rather than have them cut at any other time of the year for nothing. But do not cut any other timber which you want to preserve, without you split it or take the bark off, for it will soon decay and rot and be full of worms. I am well convinced that if you want timber to last, it should be cut after the leaves begin to fall, say in October or November. I think it will last in the ground or out, nearly twice as long as it will if cut at any other time of the year. Try it and see for yourself. ABEL PECK.

Benton, Yates co., N. Y., Feb. 25, 1841.

To Kill Lice on Cattle.—Feed them [illegible] of sulphur, a small dose at a time, mixed with cut roots or other feed. It will affect the blood and kill lice. F. W. SIPPERLY.

For Keeping Apples through the Winter.—Gather them without bruising, and after they have laid a few days to sweat, barrel them, putting a little dry straw at the top and bottom and around the edges in the barrel; let the barrels lay in a dry place in the air till, if unpacked, they would freeze, (whether they freeze in the barrel or not I do not know,) then put the barrels in a dark cellar to use when you think desirable. I have kept apples in this way till August, and on one occasion till I gathered winter apples the next year.

To cure the Botts in Horses.—Pour down the horse a quarter of a pound of alum dissolved in a pint of water, (milk warm;) in five or ten minutes after, pour down him a pint of Linseed oil or other mild active purgative; in ten minutes the horse will rise and eat. AMICUS.

Cure for Scratches in Horses.—Feed a horse one or two table spoonfuls of sulphur per day, (in order to cleanse the blood) for three or four days, wash the feet in clean soft warm water, then put on dry sulphur and wind a linen cloth around the sore, and twice or three times a day drop in dry sulphur between the cloth and the sore. Be careful to keep the feet dry, as it is of no use to doctor the feet until the blood is put in order. This seldom fails in the worst cases.

New Haven, Vt., 12 mo., 1840. A. M.

For protection of Vines.—Plaster sprinkled [illegible] squashes and cucumbers when they first come [illegible] of the ground, will protect them from that "destroyer," the striped bug.

Cure for Corns.—A subscriber to your valuable paper told me a few days since how he had cured several corns, which had compelled him to wear mocasins. He paired them off with a sharp knife, bathed them freely with Spts. Turpentine, and laid upon them a linen cloth which he frequently wet with turpentine. In a few days the corns came out root and branch, to the great relief of the sufferer. The remedy is simple, attainable by all, and from its effectual cure in the case cited, is worthy of a trial by such as are suffering from these painful visitants. J. R. S.

Fultonville, Jan. 26, 1841.

Cure for Poisoned Lambs.—In your February number you published a recipe for the cure of lambs poisoned with "withey," which shrub answers the description of what is here called "low laurel." I herewith send you a recipe which is far preferable, as the materials cost nothing and are always at hand. Take two quarts of red or yellow sand from under the soil, pour in water enough to cover it, boil it a few minutes, then drain off the water and give two or three table spoonfuls at a time; three or four doses generally effects a cure. I have never known this to fail. OTTIS SOULE.

To relieve Bloated Cattle, without fail.—Take about a wine glass full of powder, mix it with cold hog's lard, make it into balls and put it down the creature, and commence driving it about and it will very soon relieve the patient. I have seen the above remedy applied frequently and have never known it to fail. J. M. OLIN.

Shaftsbury, Vt.

Politics of the Day.

From the Farmer's Register for April.

DESULTORY OBSERVATIONS

On the Banking System of this country, and the effects of its different modes of operation.—Addressed to the Agricultural Interest.

The great agricultural interest of the United States exceeds not only each other one, but all other interests together, in the number of its members, in results of productive industry, in amount of wealth, and in constitutional and rightful political power. The agricultural interest indeed is identical with the general interests of the country and nation; and were it to exercise its rightful political power always, (as it does very rarely) for the advancement of its own benefit, even that purely selfish object could not be attained except by advancing the general interest and welfare of the country at large. This follows, not because of any peculiarity of agricultural pursuits, but simply because agriculture in this country is the greater interest, and all others are minor, and comparatively much smaller interests.

Yet, with all its political power, and the manifest expediency and propriety of exerting it, the great agricultural interest is continually influenced and directed by other classes, acting to forward their respective, separate and opposite interests. And thus the general interest, which always agrees with the true interest of the agricultural class, is frequently made to give way to the conflicting and adverse interests, either of the commercial, banking, manufacturing or other classes—any of which, because being minor interests, may be enriched by measures injurious to the general interest of the community.

The most striking and deplorable example of such a condition of things is presented in the long existing and baneful and yet commanding influence of the banking and paper-money interest of this country—which, having the means and power to govern the great commercial class, and to influence and direct the newspaper press, and adding these great powers to its own, has, by the combined influence, deluded, governed, and pillaged, and now has nearly enslaved, the great agricultural interest of the country. Very few of those individuals who are well acquainted with the operation of this system are enough free from its control, whether exerted through influence, or bribes, or vengeance, to *dare* to expose its iniquities, even if they have not a direct private interest in their being upheld and continued. It is not only their debtors whom the banks can control, or otherwise punish, if refusing submission to their will. So cunning and closely has their influence been wound around society, that no one man can venture to oppose their will, and expose their frauds, without injuring himself in his business, or in the opinion of a large and influential, and deservedly respected portion of the society in which he lives, and by the loss of whose approbation no man can fail to suffer. We are fully aware of the danger, the certain injury, to be incurred by daring to oppose and in any manner expose the frauds and abuses of the banking interest. We have already been made to feel, (though not thereby alarmed, nor to be deterred by,) the malignant power of their influence on society, and in consequence of the opposition to the system, and exposure of its action, made through this publication. But *at all hazards*, we shall proceed in this course—and endeavor if possible to awaken the members of the agricultural interest of Virginia, and of the whole confederacy, to a sense of the enormous evils which they, which is fraudulent in operation even as authorized by the laws, and far more fraudulent in violation of law. In pursuance of this object, we respectfully ask the attention of all readers, but especially of the agricultural class—and the support and countenance of all who approve our object in this warfare, which as yet we have carried on alone, without aid, and almost without a word of encouragement.

Before entering upon the subject, it may be necessary, to prevent misconstruction, to state in advance, what a reader might indeed hereafter learn from the tenor of our subsequent remarks. We do not oppose, as many have improperly inferred, but on the contrary most heartily approve and desire to have established, *a legitimate and properly operating banking system. Banking proper* is a most important and indeed essential auxiliary to commerce, and highly beneficial to the whole community; and we would make such banking as free from restraint as any other beneficial direction of industry or capital. But we might have the proper and beneficial use, without the numerous existing abuses of banking; and in the existing condition of things, we have the abuses to the fullest extent, and but little of the proper operation and use of banks and banking. We would no more desire to prevent or restrain the proper banking business or trade in money, than we would to restrain the commercial dealings in cotton cloths or hardware, or any other ordinary and useful direction of trade; and at the same time, we would no more grant peculiar privileges to the banking business, or exemptions from obedience to law, and compliance with legal obligations, than to those, or any other branches of trade.

At this time it would be difficult to find any individual, of any class in society, who would advocate all the features of the banking system, and the whole procedure of the banks of this country. The objections stated by different persons would vary much, according to their amount of information;—and still more according to the supposed interest of the individuals. But there is not one person to be found, even among bank stockholders, bank officers, directors, or the neediest of the debtors and most submissive slaves of banks, who will not confess, (when safe to utter it,) that some one or more abuses of the system greatly require abatement or reform. Without including the stronger and more general objections which would be made by persons who have studied the subject as a branch of political economy, and free from the strong bias of self-interest, we are content to rely for proof of the position just assumed, upon the opinion of those who are friendly to the operation of the banking system, and who are the apologists for the greater number of the actual abuses. Yet out of the mouths of these, the friends or favored debtors, or even truckling tools of the banks, there would be enough of condemnation of the arts of these institutions.—And such objections have existed, and have been whispered, if not proclaimed aloud, for years past, and are becoming every day more extended and more strong. Yet to this day, there has not been one measure of reform of the banking system adopted and adhered to by the government of Virginia. It is true that some minor, but still beneficial restrictions on banking abuses have been enacted; but every one of these new limitations, as well as the more important of the previously existing, have been repealed, or the operation suspended, as soon as the banks required it, and the annulling of such restrictions was deemed essential to the pecuniary interest of the banks.

It is an all-important question for the country, which should be thoroughly investigated, *why it is, that when gross banking abuses are admitted by all persons to exist, not one has been, or is proposed to be corrected?* To the answering of this question, as well as to marking the abuses, these and some succeeding articles will be devoted.

It is not our purpose to present an elaborate *or systematic* treatise on banking and currency in general. Able and profound works of this character are already attainable by all persons who feel enough interest in the subject to draw information from the highest and most abundant sources. Neither do we design to state in minute detail, the acts of banking fraud and pillage, and injury to public interests and private rights, which would serve to illustrate and prove our assertions of the evils of the system.—Such an exposition, even if embracing only important acts and cases strictly in point, would require the whole space furnished by this entire publication, to the exclusion of every other subject. We shall merely attempt to state important truths in plain language, and which we trust will be read by numerous members of the great agricultural community, who would perhaps gladly learn *some truth* on this subject, on which almost every existing newspaper in the southern states, either is silent, for the purpose of concealing truth, or speaks but to sustain and diffuse falsehood for the benefit, and at the dictation, of the all-powerful banking interest.

To clear away the fog in which banking operations are enveloped, it is necessary to separate them, and describe each one separately.

There are three several and entirely different operations combined in every bank of this country, and which, for better understanding, we will describe as if separate, instead of being combined and mixed together, as they are in practice. These three operations belong respectively to *ba of deposite, banks of discount*, and *banks of issue or circulation.*

I.—The sole operation of a mere *bank of deposite* would be to receive, for safe-keeping, and for convenient transfer, all sums of money deposited by individuals. Money would thus be better secured from wear and waste, from thieves and from fire; and guarded far more cheaply, as one house and one guardian would do the duty for hundreds or thousands of individuals. This alone would be an important service to each depositor, and, in the aggregate, a great benefit to the public interest. Another important benefit would be, that of facilitating payments between individuals by the use of checks, which is merely transferring a credit for a certain amount of money deposited, from the account of the payer to that of the person to be paid. To make all the cash payments of a commercial city by actually counting and delivering so much money, would alone require much time and trouble, and some risk of loss. But by using checks drawn on deposites in banks, so far as convenient and preferable, not one quarter of the trouble, time, and risk is requisite, nor the handling and counting of one tenth of the amount. Still greater is the benefit when the payment is to be transmitted to a distant creditor. A check for the amount can be conveyed more easily and cheaply than the amount of money; and should the check miscarry on the way, no loss will be sustained.

II.—A *bank of discount* is formed (whether by one or a few individuals, or numerous stockholders incorporated as a banking company,) to make a profit by discounting (for the interest) notes of individuals, due in a short time, for a previous business transaction between the debtor and creditor, and which notes are given for a valuable considera- to carry on his business, would sell commodities, worth, say $100, to B, a merchant, but that B cannot pay the cash and A cannot do without it. The bank of discount serves to remove the difficulty, and to benefit both parties. B knows that at 60 days he can make the payment to A, either by the sale of the articles bought, or by his receipts from other sources. He therefore gives his note to A, payable at 60 days, the payment being amply secured, as of course can always be done in such a case, by every judicious and honest dealer. The bank immediately discounts B's note, for A, that is, pays him in hand the full amount except the interest for 60 days, which is retained, and constitutes the bank's profit on the transaction. A does not even lose that interest, because as much was added to his cash price, and willingly consented to by B, for the benefit of the delay of payment. Thus, A is served, by getting cash in hand, without which he could not have sold, and to obtain which he might otherwise have suffered great loss. B obtains time, without which indulgence he could not have bought; and the bank obtains interest on its capital, in the safest of all possible modes of lending money; and the public interest is served by this and every such transaction, because every legitimate and honest gain, by the exercise of the industry or use of the capital of an individual, adds to the public wealth and property. This small simple supposed transaction is an illustration of all the benefits of banks of discount, and the safe and beneficial mode in which such banks may facilitate trade and the *credit system.* The credit system might exist, and very beneficially, without the intervention of the bank. It would only be necessary, for that end, that the producer of commodities should give credit to the consumers. But this would be impracticable, in the general; and great sacrifices of prices, and losses of debts, and ruinous disorder of business and employments, would be incured, if this kind of extended credit were attempted. Banks of discount furnish all that is wanting to facilitate trade by making the credit system safely available by all persons who *deserve to be trusted.* And if adhering to this course, it would be a very rare occurrence for a bank to sustain a loss by making a bad debt. For if the directors used care or prudence in ascertaining that the drawer and endorsers were good, when the note was discounted, they could scarcely all fail within 60 days. And if by any different and less safe operations, such as will be mentioned hereafter, a bank should become embarrased, yet if it had always strictly observed this rule in discounting, it need but to retain all receipts from debtors, and, as every debt would become due, and be paid within 60 days, of course in that short time its whole capital stock would be in hand. There could not possibly be any serious "pressure" upon a bank so operating; nor even an effective "run" upon it, even if it had added to these proper and useful operations that of issuing and circulating paper money within any reasonable bounds.

But this system of discounting notes, given for *real purchases* of commodities, and to be paid at a certain fixed and early time, though it was the designed and is the only legitimate operation of banks of discount, has been entirely departed from, in almost all the transactions called "discounting" by the banks of this country. Notes are generally drawn not to pay for an actual consideration, and property transferred of equal value, but are merely fictitious pretences of such transactions, made merely to obtain loans, perhaps to pay loans already incurred, and the proceeds spent ,or to get money to be spent. The drawer does not owe the amount to the endorser, who obtains the discounting of the note; the arrangement of their names is usually a mere fiction, known as such to the bank and to every body, made to obtain a loan, by aid of the security of the endorser, and which would be a retyship of the endorser, and which would be a fraud, except that the procedure is perfectly understood and encouraged by the bank. Further; those who thus borrow money are rarely ready to repay it in 60 days, nor is it intended to be so paid. Therefore, such notes are generally "renewed" every 60 days, until the bank needs and insists upon repayment. And thus the bank, instead of discounting real notes, drawn for valuable consideration, and for purposes of trade and to be paid, at maturity, is in fact making loans upon long and uncertain times, to borrowers for any objects whatever. It is easy enough to see even if looking to the interest of the bank alone, that it thus must soon lose all immediate or early control of its capital, and must run great risk of forming bad debts; and, instead of facilitating trade and aiding real business, that the bank has become a loan-office (if not a usury office,) and its capital absorbed by men who are already in debt, or who, by this facility for forming debt will be led on to extravagance, hazardous adventure, and ultimately perhaps to ruin. Such is the process and such are the means by which many men are ruined by bank "accommodation," and by which course, also, banks lose greatly in the debts of such ruined and insolvent debtors.

But let us return from the actual and general abuses and corruption of the system, to the bank of discount, operating legitimately and properly, as at first designed to operate.

A bank of deposite, simply, however beneficial, could yield no profit, as it would have no source of income. The depositors, however, could afford to pay something for the safe-keeping of their money, and the facilities for transferring it. And that is done, beneficially to all parties, by the two distinct operations of receiving and transferring deposites, and of making discounts, being always carried on by the same bank. The bank then has the use of the depositors' money, under the obligation of repaying it whenever called for, (or otherwise at such notice as may be agreed upon,) as compensation for taking care of it; and by adding the use of the amount of unemployed deposites to its capital stock, for discounting notes, of course the profit of the bank will be so much increased, without injury to the depositors. Indeed, by thus employing the capital which would otherwise lie idle and useless, whether in the various proprietors' desks, or in a mere bank of deposite, the trade and the productive wealth of the country will be benefitted and increased, by thus drawing from what would have been otherwise a totally barren and unproductive source.

So far, on our supposition, every thing has worked rightly, and every interest concerned has been benefited by the combined operations of the bank of deposite and of discount. It is true that after the union of the two banks, or of these two operations, there is now for the first time some risk; and managers should take care not to incur heavier obligations than they can be sure to meet promptly. If the deposites are to be paid on demand, then a considerable proportion of the deposited money must be kept on hand idle for the purpose of meeting, with absolute certainty, all such uncertain demands. The directors of a bank will soon learn what is a sufficient proportion for this purpose; and if (for example) the average amount of deposites is $40,000, and it is found that $10,000 retained will serve to meet all checks from depositors, then $30,000 of the deposites may be safely used for discounting notes, and the interest thereof will go to increase the other profits of the bank. If the deposites are not [illegible] thereon to each depositor, as by the savings' banks, then a short but sufficient time of notice is given by the depositor before drawing. This time of notice secures the bank from unlooked for demands; and thus it may, as the savings' do, safely and usefully discount to the amount of the whole of the deposites as of their original capital stock. And in whichever of these two ways deposites are made and drawn, (according to the rule established for the bank,) so long as the discounts are properly made, every thing will be safe, and every operation of the bank will be beneficial to all parties, and to the public. And if these were the only banking operations, they could not be too greatly extended for the public good; and as long as such operations were demanded for the purposes of trade, the profits thereof to the banks would be fully equal to any other equally safe and secure investments of capital.

It may perhaps be a novel announciation to many persons, that there are already many banks in the United States, and even in Virginia, strictly of this excellent character and mode of operation. The various savings' institutions, if acting honestly and according to their charters, are precisely banks of deposite and discount, and nothing else. And though they pay 5 per cent. for all deposites, after 10 days continuance, and require but a week's notice to return deposites when wanted, these banks are quite profitable to the stockholders, and have been far more so for the last few years, than the great and rich institutions to which the name of "bank" is exclusively applied. And here we may pause, and ask of all who are well informed on the subject, and who have no interest to be served by the abuses of the general banking system, why all banks might not beneficially, and profitably for their stockholders and the public, be conducted on precisely the same principles as are the savings' ?*

The savings' Banks are indeed very small concerns, each having but a small capital, few stockholders, and operating on so small a scale, and so quietly, that their existence is scarcely known by half the public. It may, therefore, seem even ridiculous to assimulate to these the operations of the great and privileged, and monopoly-pampered banking institutions, which have so long formed the most powerful interest in this country, and which now occupy the attention of every individual, and agitate the whole confederacy, by the magnitude of their operations and their power, and by the baneful effects of both. But, inconsiderable as may be the operations of the savings' banks, it should be remembered that they have been established, have proved successful, and have been continually growing in number, in wealth, and in extent of operations, in the face of, and under the opposing influence of the great banks, endowed by law with exclusive privileges and immunities, and guarded by law from all dangers, and penalties of mis-conduct—while the poor and weak savings' banks have had no privilege whatever, except a mere act of incorporation. Yet these are constantly growing richer and stronger, while the highly privileged banks have been becoming poorer and weaker and would sink at once into bankruptcy, and suffer its deserved penalties, but for the government stepping in between them and their creditors, to protect the banks in their dishonest failure to comply with their legal as well as moral obligations.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

* The Mechanics' Savings Society of Petersburg was established, and has been in operation since April, 1837, which is precisely the time the most disastrous to banks since 1817. Yet this humble institution has kept all its capital stock and deposites constantly employed in discounting, and has made profits equal to 10 per cent. per annum, on its stock, without having yet lost a dollar, or made a doubtful debt. This shows the happy result of legitimate, prudent and honest banking; as the course of the banks which issue paper money, through that same time, and their present prostrate condition, show the results of the illegitimate and fraudulent banking system.

From the Washington Globe.

ADVICE TO MECHANICS.

The Building Committee of Girard College, in Philadelphia, have resolved to reduce the wages of their journeymen stone-cutters twenty-five cents per day, notwithstanding their wages are already so low that the most steady employment does not enable them to average $400 per annum. The committee state "that, owing to the *depreciation of stocks*, &c., they cannot give the same wages that have been given for the past *five years!*"

Mechanics are greatly *benefitted* by a rotten and insolvent banking system, are they? We are gravely told by the Federal press throughout the country, that *mechanics* desire an increase of bank paper—we were told that the *mechanics* of Baltimore petitioned the Legislature to remit penalties, and permit the banks to swindle the community with their irredeemable paper—the *mechanics* were told by Federal orators before the election that Democrats were in favour of reducing their wages, and that if they would lend a hand in placing *them* in power, wages would be increased, and plenty of employment for all—that all these things were to be brought about by the election of "Olp Tip," the poor man's friend, and an abundant supply of paper money.

But, lo! "Old Tip" is elected. The United StatesBank —that folorn hope of the Federal trainbands, goes down with a crash, dragging with it all with whom she is connected. He commences his triumphal march towards the Capitol, and as if touched by the wand of an enchanter—the banks suspend at his approach! He is enstalled into office. *Still* confidence is not restored. Those speculators, insolvent bankers and swindling stockjobbers, who expended their thousands to place him in office, begin to find that they have promised *themselves* a little too much, and forget that they have promised the merchant—the farmer—the mechanic—and the laboring poor ANY THING, save *an increase of burdens*

Where *now* are their promises that the laboring classes should enjoy "better times," and a restoration of that palmy state of things which they vilely charged had been destroyed by the administration of Mr. Van Buren? Where are their lying orators and false prophets? Like the degenerate son of Solomon, who, on his accession to power, replied to the complaints of his people: "My father chastised you with *whips*—but I will chastise you with SCORPIONS—my father laid upon you burdens grievous to be borne—I will *double* your burdens!" They tell the laborers that although the "ruinous" administration of Mr. Van Buren oppressed them and reduced their wages, *they* will oppress them still more severely, and reduce their wages still lower—that they "*cannot give the same wages that have been given for the past five years.*"

Instead of being relieved by bank expansions and extravagant issues, the menchanics are *always* the first to suffer by them, though often slow to perceive it. In the case of the Philadelphia stonecutters, it is brought home to them directly. It is "the depreciation of stocks!" What have stone- [illegible] They own none. They have, and stone-cutters must pay their losses. Their very natural surprise is well expressed, in a part of their preamble and resolutions upon the subject, which we subjoin from the Philadelphia Ledger:

"And whereas, the more we reflect, the more we are determined to maintain the position we have assumed—for if stocks are depreciated, why should we, who are innocent of the cause, be made the sufferers? We would further ask, if the philanthropic founder of the College would not have added to, rather than have taken from our means of gaining a livelihood for our families.

"*Therefore, Resolved*, That we consider the attempt to reduce our wages from the regular standard, although made by our rulers, an act of gross injustice, as it is an attempt to make us suffer for bad investments, and is in strange contrast with the watchword, '*no Reduction of Wages.*'"

This is a sensible and just view of the matter, and commends itself to the considerate attention of mechanics and working men who have been deluded into the support of Federal principles, under the belief that General Harrison could work *miracles*, or that his followers were honest.

From the Vermont Spirit of the Age.

GENERAL HARRISON'S DEATH-BED.

We have this morning, (says a correspondent of the New York *Signal*,) had an interview with a gentleman, who was at Gen. Harrison's bedside when he expired. In the room were present two physicians, and a young lady who was constantly with the President during his illness. Mr. Webster was walking in the hall; Mr. Granger stood at the door of the chamber; Mr. Ewing sat at the foot of the bedstead—a French bedstead—and leaned his head upon the scroll, not looking up and weeping continually. Our friend stood near the bed. General Harrison did not speak or move after nine o'clock. Just before that hour he uttered brokenly and feebly *these* words—"I wish you to understand the principles that *govern me*; I wish them carried out; I ask nothing more."

It will be noticed, says the editor of the *Signal*, that the words in italics differ from what has been reported; but our informant says that he heard the words clearly, as the room was hushed to death-like repose. They were uttered, he says, not as if the President imagined himself addressing his successor, but as if he were in a Cabinet Council and conversing with his Secretaries. From wandering expressions, scarcely audible, and previously uttered, it was evident that the President's mind wandered upon his high duties—he seemed to dream that he was discharging them in conference with his Cabinet.

This is undoubtedly the true meaning of the last words of General Harrison. His mind, during temporary periods of insanity, was evidently in the Cabinet, in one of the scenes so frequently, it would seem, enacted there, in which he was feebly and vainly endeavoring to check the whirlwind course of the Demon of the administration, Daniel Webster. How painful those scenes must have been, can now only be surmised—never known. Day and night had the old soldier striven to carry out the principles which he professed during the political canvass; day and night had he striven to check the growing despotism of Robespierre; day and night had he struggled with the Evil Genius, whose power was setting his counsels at naught, and bearing him down like a flood; still at last, wearied, worn, sick, and dying, he gave up. But so strongly were these scenes of sorrow and grief on his part, and savage barbarity, and coldblooded revenge on the part of the Danton Oligarchy impressed upon his mind, that they were the last that opened upon his wandering senses. Melancholy, most melancholy are the reflections these facts suggest.

Mr. Biddle says, in one of his recent letters, that the resumption of specie payments was a fatal blow to the United States Bank; its continued vitality depended upon a continued suspension. The Boston Courier, a leading Federal paper, takes up this notion, and comments upon it in the following manner:

"Ah! that fatal resumption of specie payments. The Bank might have enjoyed its 'vitality' to all eternity and the day after, if its directors had not in an evil hour, (good simple souls!) thought it best to show a disposition to be honest, and meet a few of their promises to pay. Let all bank directors take warning from this blunder of their Philadelphia cotemporaries, and never resume specie payments, if they have already suspended. If they now foolishly pay specie for their bills and notes, let them suspend at once. If they have 'vitality' enough to issue bills and post notes, which they are bound to pay only when it may suit their pleasure, they may continue 'strong and prosperous' forever."

The case of McLeod is becoming absolutely comic, and we fear it will end disgracefully to the country. A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald writing from Niagara, says that Gen. Scott has been employed in buying off the owner of the Caroline, to forego his suit against McLeod for damages, by the promise of indemnity from the Federal Government. McLeod himself is privately transported from Lockport to New York by virtue of a *habeas corpus*—*after* Mr. Crittenden had found out that he was innocent of all participation in the burning of the Caroline, and the ground of the application, for a release is that McLeod acted under the orders of the British Government! First, the kettle was not cracked when he sent it home—second, it was cracked before he borrowed it, and third, he never had the kettle at all. Well, it will be explained "some fourth of July" we doubt not. Meantime McLeod "has taken lodgings" at a first rate hotel in New York, and is enjoying himself quite after the *sang froid* philosophical manner of Nicholas Biddle and others.—*Charleston Mercury.*

New United States Bank.—It is announced in late news from Washington City, that the Secretary of the Treasury will at the opening of the Extra Session, submit to Congress the plan of a new National Bank, which, report says, is to resemble in its "main features" the late Biddle concern, with some additional restrictions—the capital to be $35 millions. The place of location not yet fixed on. If such a bank should be established, the people of the South and West will speedily realise the Harrison "good times" promised, in the utter ruin of thousands. Then will come the harvest time of the Federal "change" so loudly clamored for by the coon-skin partly, when the new "Monster" begins to devour the local Banks, and these in turn to break up the people. Oh! says an honest Republican, or a coon-skin whig, I don't owe the Banks and therefore they can't hurt me. Be not deceived! None will escape the wide desolation of that time, but those who owe nothing at all, and can live without buying or selling. Every man must feel the general pressure, and see the sacrifice of property, the wreck and ruin around him. But what care the money sharks, and foreign capitalists for this, so that they may but fatten on the spoils, and fill their heaped up coffers with dishonest gains by oppressive extortion? These are the times for them;—they go might and main for a Bank, not to restore prosperity to the country, but to increase the distress on which they prey like vultures.—*Western Carolinian.*

The better times.—One fact is worth a column of assertion. As a proof of the depression which pervades the community at the present time, notwithstanding the liberal and solemn promises of the Whigs to the contrary, we state the fact, that the Shavers now buy judgments at *thirty* per cent. discount; whereas, heretofore, during the very worst times, *twenty* per cent. has been the usual price. So much for the "better times"—the "change," and the "restoration of confidence." We have got "*a change*" with a vengeance!—*Baltimore Republican.*

Mr. Biddle, Mr. Preston, and Gen. Jackson.—Mr. Preston, whom our Wilmington whigs lately honored with a dinner invitation, as we suppose for his complimentary opinions of our State, remarked in debate, at the extra session of 1837, that the appointment of Mr. Biddle to be Secretary of the Treasury, would increase the value of the property of the people of the United States *one hundred millions.*

Time, the friend of truth, has shown Mr. Biddle to be a *knave*—that he has sunk, in bank frauds and speculations, more than one hundred millions of the property of the people; that he has reduced to deplorable misery, suffering, and ruin, thousands of widows, orphans, and artizans, and has brought a stigma upon our national character abroad *never* to be effaced; and *time* has shown that all the warnings and measures of Gen. Jackson in relation to the United States Bank, were true; and *time* has shown that Senator Preston is a silly flatterer—*a bag of wind.—North Carolinian.*

The following admirable picture of a happy community, is taken from Dr. Belknap's address to the citizens of New Hampshire, at the close of his history of that State:

"Were I to form a picture of happy society, it would be a town consisting of a due mixture of hills, valleys, and streams of water. The land well fenced and cultivated; and roads and bridges in good repair; a decent inn for the refreshment of travellers and for public entertainments. The inhabitants mostly husbandmen; their wives and daughters domestic manufacturers, a suitable porportion of handicraft workmen, and two or three traders; a physician and lawyer, each of whom should have a farm for his support. A clergyman of good understanding, of a candid disposition, and exemplary morals; not a metaphysical nor polemic, but a serious and practical preacher. A school-master who should understand his business and teach his pupils to govern themselves. A social library, annually increasing, and under good regulation. A club of sensible men, seeking mutual improvement. A decent musical society. No intriguing politician, horse jocky, gambler, or sot, but all such characters treated with contempt. Such a situation may be considered as the most favorable to social happiness of any this world can afford."

Mr. Van Buren.—We understand that Mr. VAN BUREN came up the river on Saturday last, in the steam-boat Albany, reaching Stuyvesant Landing on the afternoon of that day. He was received by a large concourse of his townsmen and citizens of the county, between 1 and 2,000, with a cordial welcome, and escorted to the village of Kinderhook, where he remains, preparatory to taking possession of his residence, the mansion of the late W. P. Van Ness, near that village.—*Albany Argus of May* 11.

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Tuesday Morning, May 25, 1841.

CANDIDATES FOR CLERKS.

☞ We are requested by a number of citizens from all parts of the County to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

We have also been similarly requested to announce JENNINGS B. KERR, Esq., a candidate at the same time for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

We are authorized to announce B. OATS, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court, at the next election.

Charlotte, March 30, 1841. te

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen in this County are authorised to receive subscriptions, and to give receipts in our name for this paper:

Richard Peoples, Esq., Hemphill's Store.
Capt. William Wilson, Walkersville,
Adam S. Alexander, Clear Creek.
William H. M'Leary, Tuckasege.
Larkin Stowe, Esq., Stowesville, Lincoln Co.
Thos. S. Henderson, Esq., Concord, and Israel Bost, Esq., Bost's Mills, Cabarrus county.

These gentlemen will oblige us by receiving and receipting for subscriptions due us.

THE ELECITON.—OFFICIAL.

The Sheriffs of the several counties comprising this District, met in this place on Thursday last, and after comparing the polls for a member of Congress, reported the following result:

	Caldwell, (D.)	Barringer, (F.)
Lincoln,	1,687	794
Mecklenburg,	1,071	793
Cabarrus,	305	706
	3,063	2,293
	2,293	
	770 majority for Caldwell.	

We have no disposition to exult over our opponents at this victory;—but really they ought to be ashamed of having sustained their candidate so poorly, after boasting so much at the commencement of the campaign of his superiority in every respect over the Democratic candidate. Why, instead of "backing their man," and using up "loco focoism," as they *threatened* they would, they have actually lost ground throughout the district, and the Democracy gained considerably. At the last August election, when both parties put forth their full strength, *Morehead's* majority in Cabarrus was 445, Barringer's *now* is only 401—Democratic *gain* 44. In Mecklenburg, *Saunders'* majority 217—Caldwell's *now* 278—Democratic *gain* 51. In Lincoln, *Saunders'* majority, in a vote of 2,989, was 1,123—Caldwell's *now*, in a vote of 2,481, is 893.

We are truly rejoiced to see this repeated evidence of the firm attachment of our party in this District to their glorious political creed;—it is encouraging and delightful to battle in a good cause side by side with such gallant spirits.

—

Returns from the balance of the State render it certain that our delegation in the ensuing Congress will stand *eight* Federalists to *five* Democrats; being a Democratic loss of *three* members. This result, however much regretted, was not unlooked for by our party.

In the Mountain District, Mr. *Graham* is re-elected over Mr. *Clingman*, (both Feds.) by about 1,500 majority.

Mr. *Williams*, Fed., re-elected in the Surry District, over Murchison, Dem. Majority large.

As stated in our last, Mr. *Shepherd* is elected in the Stokes District over Col. Reid, Dem. Majority 385....a Democratic *loss*.

Mr. *Rencher* is elected in the Salisbury District, to succeed Mr. Fisher, who declined. Majority over Worth, both Feds., 425....a Democratic *loss*.

Mr. *Deberry*, Fed., is re-elected in the Fayetteville District by a considerable majority over Mr. M'Collum, who was nominated by the Democrats a few days before the election.

Gen. Saunders, it gives us great pleasure to say, is elected in the Raleigh District by 486 majority over his Federal opponent. This is a much larger majority than any Democrat has received in that District for many years.

Gen. *Daniel*, late Attorney-General of this State, is elected in the Halifax District to succeed Mr. Bynum. His majority over his Federal opponent, Mr. Cherry, is 96 votes.

In the Warren District, Mr. *Arrington* is elected by about 150 maj. over Hawkins, (late member,) and Russell, all Democrats.

Mr. *Washington* is elected in the Newbern District to succeed Mr. *Shepard*. Majority over Dr. Watson, Dem., about 165....Dem. *loss*.

Messrs. *M'Kay*, Dem., and *Rayner* and *Stanley*, Feds., are re-elected in their respective Districts without regular opposition.

The vote throughout the State was an unusually small one, and the contest attended with little or no excitement.

Indiana.—This State has elected an entire Delegation of Feds. to Congress, with one exception. A Democratic loss of two members from that State.

The Hon. *Charles Hudson* has been elected a member of Congress from the 5th District of Massachusetts, in place of Levi Lincoln, appointed collector for the port of Boston. Fed. *of course*.

BANKS AND BANKING.

We bespeak the serious attention of our readers to the able article which we copy on the preceding page from that valuable work, the *Farmers' Register*, on the all-important subject of *Banks* and *Banking*. The article is one of deep interest, particularly to the class to whom it is more especially addressed—the Farmer's of the country.

We have no doubt the independent Editor of the Register has incurred the wrathful displeasure of the Bank autocrats of the land, and the devotees of that stupendous system of swindling, by his bold and vigorous efforts "to enlighten the agricultural interest to a sense of the enormous evils which they have suffered" from it;—and it is a melancholy truth, that he has prosecuted this unequal but just warfare, "without aid, and almost without a word of encouragement." But how long will the agriculturists of the South suffer this able and firm defender of their rights—this indefatigable and untiring champion of their vital interests to labor thus unsupported and unprotected from the vengeance of the cormorants whose misdeeds he is exposing? Every honest Farmer in the country, who wishes to aid in *reforming* our present deplorable banking system, and thus secure to the great interest of which he is a member its due reward and protection, in a sound currency, should immediately come forward and give an efficient support to a *cheap* publication, which is doing more to advance these objects than any other in the country.

"WHIG ECONOMY."

We published last week, a Resolution adopted by the leading Federalists of Pennsylvania, at a public meeting in Gettysburg in that State, calling upon Congress to vote to the "personal representatives" of the late Gen. Harrison, *four years' salary* for his service of *one month* as President. We understand that several honest Whigs have doubted the truth of this statement, but declare, if such a proposition has been started, and is pressed on Congress by the Whigs, that they will abandon the party at once.

For their satisfaction, we refer those who have any doubts on the subject, to the tri-weekly *National Intelligencer, of the 8th instant;*—there they will find the whole proceedings of the meeting copied from the "*Gettysburg Star*," and endorsed by the *Intelligencer* (the *official* paper at Washington) as follows:

"*A Noble and Generous Proceeding.*—We honor the county of Adams in the Keystone State, for the spirit manifested in the following proceedings, which we have pleasure in transferring to our columns."

Here follow the proceedings. The *Hon. John Reed*, (late member of Congress) was called to the Chair, and the *Hon. Geo. Will.* and *Christian Picking*, Vice Presidents, &c.

"The object of the meeting was then stated in an eloquent and highly impressive manner by the President; after which the following preamble and resolutions were offered by Thaddeus Stevens, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

"A bereaved nation mourns the loss of her beloved Chief Magistrate. Having attained a good old age, and reached the summit of earthly fame, he was summoned to the enjoyment of higher glory and purer happiness. Although a gain to him, his death is a deplorable loss to the whole People, but especially to his mourning family. With that family we deeply sympathize. But the sympathy of a nation should be expressed in acts, and not in words only. Therefore, unanimously,

"*Resolved*, That Congress be requested to grant to his personal representatives the full amount of the President's salary for the whole term of which General Harrison was elected.

"*Resolved*, That the Representative in Congress from this district, the Hon. James Cooper, be requested to present the foregoing preamble and resolution to the House of Representatives as early after its organization as practicable."

There can be no mistake, then, that the proposition to vote *one hundred thousand dollars* of the People's money to the "personal representatives" of the late Gen. Harrison has been started by the Whig Party, and will be pressed through Congress at the extra session, if that party can do it. Indeed the proposition has long since been unblushingly urged by the leading Whig papers throughout the country, and endorsed by the *national* organ of the party at Washington, the *Intelligencer*, showing that those in authority there favor such an outrageous violation of the Constitution and waste of the public treasure.

Is this the sort of "*retrenchment* and *reform*" the people were promised on the accession of the Whig Party to power?

☞ A correspondent of the *Richmond Enquirer*, writing from Accomac County, under date of May 6th, says:

"Mr. Tyler wrote to Mr. Wise as soon as he reached Washington, requesting him to come on immediately. I think he has more influence with Tyler than any man in the nation. Webster will have a tough colt to manage; and Wise will defeat him in his Federal plans and recommendations."

We hope this may prove correct. The same writer continues, speaking of the Virginia Senators in Congress:

"I am surprised to see that the Enquirer, or any one, for an instant, supposes Mr. Rives would vote for a Bank; and, as to Mr. Archer, he is bound to vote against it. I *know* that he could not possibly have been elected, had it been supposed that he would, under any circumstances, go for a Bank."

Tennessee.—We have received but partial returns from the recent elections in Tennessee. There are certainly elected, *Whigs*, Thos. D. Arnold in the 1st, and Jos. L. Williams in the 3d District; and Democrats, Abraham M'Clelland in the 2d and Hopkins L. Turney in the 5th District. A few returns from the 4th, render the result very doubtful between Blackwell, (Dem. and late member) and his Federal opponent. We presume the Delegation will stand as in the last Congress....5 Democrats and 8 Federalists.

The Election in Alabama, for members of Congress, took place on Thursday last, the 20th inst.

Laconic.—Nathaniel Greene has been removed from the office of Postmaster at Boston. His notification was—

"Sir: The President thinks the public good requires your removal. F. Granger, P. M. G."

NATIONAL BANK.

We regard it as one of the surest signs of impending danger to the country and the Constitution, that many distinguished politicians and leading presses of the State Rights Party in the South are engaged in putting forth palliatives to prepare the public mind for their desertion to the ranks of the Bank men. These politicians and presses declare even *yet*, that they believe a National Bank to be *unconstitutional;* still they prate about the distresses of the country, the worthlessness of the currency, and wind up with a sermon upon "*expediency*," and a declaration that they will be satisfied with whatever *Congress* may see proper to do in the premises.

The course of such politicians and presses is beneath contempt. Having sold their principles and joined the Federalists that they may be permitted to share a portion of the "spoils of victory," they yet strive to "serve the devil" under the cloak of State Rights, that they may the more surely and fatally injure their old friends and bring discredit on the glorious doctrines they once professed. Conspicuous among these apostates, stands Mr. Senator *Preston* of South Carolina, and the *Richmond Whig* and the *Georgia Journal*. Mr. P. and these presses, in 1832, were among the foremost in the Nullification ranks, and ably maintained the *right* and the *duty* of the South to resist the odious Tariff which Congress had "seen proper" to levy upon us. They were *then* for resisting at the threshold every measure having the least bearing towards an infraction of the Constitution—they would tolerate the use by Congress of no power not *clearly* and *distinctly* granted by the Constitution;—but a wonderful change has lately "come over the spirit of their dream."

Mr. Preston in a late letter, says that the constitutionality of a National Bank must be judged of, not by the *Constitution*, but by the "condition and wants of the country" at the time of granting the charter!—that is, a measure that is palpably in violation of the Constitution *to-day*, may be constitutional *to-morrow*, without any alteration of that sacred instrument! What a miserable and pittiful shift. When Mr. P. takes his seat in the Senate, his only oath is to "support the Constitution of the United States;"—he admits that the Constitution gives Congress no power to charter a Bank; but, in order to soothe a perjured conscience, while doing the biddings of his new friends, he lugs in the "condition and wants of the country!"

The *Georgia Journal* is now being quoted by the Federal papers in in all directions as "a State Rights paper come out for a National Bank." The *Journal* pleads the "hard times," and the example of a few Republicans who voted for the old Bank in 1816, to cover its desertion. *Mark it!*—the Journal will be rewarded by the new Administration with the public printing—a share of the "loaves and fishes," as a salvo.

The *Richmond Whig* declares a Bank unconstitutional, but exclaims—"Whose constitutional scruples can much longer hold out against the pressure of the times!" That is, the Whig has a deep veneration for the Constitution—goes for strict construction,—but in order that such stock-gamblers and wholesale swindlers as *Nicholas Biddle & Co.* may again set up business under the immediate patronage of the Government, it would have members of Congress sear their consciences with perjury, by violating that Constitution which they had sworn to support!

It is alone through such a latitudinous construction, and such a loose code of morals that the country can arrive at a National Bank; and we envy not the feelings and morals of a State Rights man who can edvocate such "a base abandonment of reason."

But the argument of these apostates, that the example of the Republicans in 1816—the political sin they committed in voting for the Bank then, should govern the Republican Party for all future time, is supremely ridiculous;—particularly, when it is recollected that many of the most pure and enlightened Republicans who voted for the Bank in 1816, afterwards repeatedly and publicly regretted it, and continued the balance of their lives, and some to the present day, the most active and uncompromising opponents of such an institution. Upon this subject we resort for advice to the great founder and head of the Republican School, Mr. Jefferson.

Speaking of the *Bank*, he said—

"This institution is one of the most deadly hostility existing against the principles and form of our Constitution. The nation is at this time so strong and united in its sentiments, that it cannot be shaken at this moment. *But suppose a series of untoward events should occur sufficient to bring into doubt the competency of a Republican Government to meet a crisis of great danger, or to unhinge the confidence of the people in the public functionaries; an institution like this, penetrating by its branches every part of the Union, acting by command and in phalanx, may, in a critical moment, upset the Government. I deem no Government safe, which is under the vassalage of any self-constituted authorities, or any other authority than that of the Union, or its regular functionaries.* What an obstruction could not this Bank of the United States, with all its branch banks, be in time of war? It might dictate to us the peace we should accept, or withdraw its aid. Ought we, then, to give further growth to an institution so powerful, so hostile?"

New York Democracy.—The Albany Argus of the 11th instant, gives the following cheering account of the progress of the Democracy of the Empire State—her redemption from Federal misrule we regard as certain at the next election:

"The Town Elections in this State are held, with a few exceptions, in the months of March and April. The present spring contests have been unusually animated: and, we are enabled to assure our democratic friends, with the most auspicious results. The returns are all in. They show a Democratic majority in the State of TWENTY-EIGHT TOWNS, and a democratic nett gain since last fall of ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHT TOWNS. And a handsome increase of majorities in the counties.

"They show also with what irrepressible energies the Democracy renew a contest for principle. Although defeated in the aggregate of the State at the fall election, and defeated throughout the Union—with the power and means of office every where seized upon with the utmost avidity by their opponents, and applied without scruple—they have renewed the battle with equal vigor and success. While the possession of power by the federal whigs has served only to produce division among them, and to exhibit their true character to the People, the Democracy are united, true to their principles, and vigilant in their maintenance."

MR. CALHOUN.

This distinguished statesman and patriot was invited to attend the recent "Young Men's Democratic Convention," at Milledgeville, Georgia;—but, being unable to do so, sent them the following pithy reply. How true his remark, that when a party depart from their principles, or give them a lukewarm, heartless support, "power will permanently change hands," by such party losing public confidence and support:

"Washington, 23d Feb., 1841.

"Dear Sir: I have been honored with your communication of the 15th inst., covering resolutions of the Democratic Republican party, and inviting me in behalf of the Committee, and the Young Men of the State, to address the Convention, to be held at Milledgeville, on the first Monday in May. I cannot but be highly gratified with this testimony of regard, coming from a quarter so respectable, and regret, that I am compelled to decline the invitation, as I expect to have an engagement at the time, which will not permit my attendance. Standing, as we do, on the old Republican ground of opposition to a National Bank, to a protective Tariff, to wasteful and unconstitutional expenditures, to the dangerous scheme of disributing the revenue from the public domain, to the renewal of the illegitimate connection between the Government and the Banks, and in favor of the rights of the States, and a strict construction of the Constitution, there is no cause for despair from the recent defeat. It will be but temporary, if we, as a party, shall rigidly adhere to our principles and doctrines. They lie deep in the public confidence, and cannot be permanently shaken, while the people shall prove worthy of liberty; but, if we should depart from them, or give them a luke-warmed heartless support, power will permanently change hands, and our political system undergo an entire revolution.

"With great respect, I am, &c. &c

"J. C. CALHOUN.

"Frederick H. Sandford, &c."

Fire in Raleigh.—A very destructive fire occurred in Raleigh on Friday night the 16th instant. It originated in a stable owned by Messrs. Ellen & Bevers. The Register says:

"The Fire is supposed to have originated from a candle, used by a party of negroes who are believed to have been gaming in the Stable loft that night, one of whom has been since arrested and committed to Jail. There were in the Stable 13 Horses, of which 5 were burnt to death, all efforts to get them out proving impotent.

We subjoin a list of the sufferers:

Misses Pulliam; a large two-story Dwelling, running back and covering a spacious area, occupied as a House of Private Entertainment; also, a two-story Dormitory, (blown up) separated by a passage-way, together with a large Ice House, well filled, and all the Out-houses; a quantity of Bacon, Flour, &c.

Ellen & Bevers, 2 Horses, a Sulkey, a quantity of Corn, Fodder and Oats, Bridles and Saddles, and several barrels of Liquor lost in removing from their Grocery.

John Rorke, a large Stable and Granary, containing 50 barrels of Corn.

Mark Tate, a fine blooded Stallion.

Mr. Adams, a Horse belonging to a gentleman of Johnston, whose name we have forgotten.

William H. Putney, a Carry-all.

Dirk Lindeman, a large parcel of Book-binders' Tools

The Steam Ship President.—Nothing has yet been heard of this vessel. But one opinion seems to prevail at the North—that she has been lost at sea, and all her passengers found a watery grave. Great sympathy seems to pervade the community of Alexandria, D. C., for the fate of the Rev. Mr. *Cookman*, of the Methodist Church, who was a passenger in the President. The Gazette says:

"It may be that the eloquent voice of Cookman is hushed in death; that its tones may never again thrill our bosoms; and that the affecting appeals he was wont to make to our judgments and our feelings, may no more vibrate upon our ears and sink into our hearts! If so, the remembrance of them will alone live to call up recollections of the preacher who seemed, at times, to have caught some of the inspiration which in olden days "sat as cloven tongues like as of fire," upon the disciples of christianity.

"He was upon a mission of love and of duty.—He went to receive, as we heard him remark, the blessings of an aged and honored father, and to drop a tear over the grave of a venerated mother. He left behind him his wife and little ones—to wait for his return! Alas! if Providence should have willed that they are never to welcome that return! If so, may the wind be 'tempered to the shorn lambs!' God grant that the widow and the fatherless may find protection and consolation!"

The celebrated comedian, *Tyrone Power*, was also a passenger on board the President.

The *Honorable* forger, *Mitchell*, has been arrested in Montreal, Canada, by a Police officer from New York. Writing to the New York Herald, the officer (Bowyer) says:

"I have at length secured the Hon. M. C., and much pleased I am, but blush to say he is an American. He didn't attempt to use his contingent friends, but tried to escape. He had been concealed for a week at Point au Tremble, about ten miles from here, and on attempting to arrest him, he leaped from the garret window, and made for the river St. Lawrence. Finding himself pursued he plunged in, when one of the officers told him to stop or he would fire. He then took from his bosom a package, containing $2700, and said "there is the last" threw it out in the stream, and said—"fire—I am now ready to die." At this moment a companion of his, before he could be prevented, shoved off a canoe to him, in which he got and made for an island in the river; but soon after, he was captured and brought here. He is now safe under bolts and bars, awaiting the requisition of our Govenor, which I hope I will soon receive, as I am anxious to get home with him. When I do, I will give you further particulars."

Five Children at a Birth.—The Nashua Telegraph says that a Mrs. Ripley of Londonderry, N. H., was some weeks since safely delivered of *five children* at a birth, and that they are all doing well! The same woman had three children at one birth five years ago, all of whom are alive and in good condition. The editor says, he at first doubted the truth of the story, but inquiry satisfied him that it was strictly true.

Old Subscribers.—The Hartford Courant states that a gentleman called at that office a few days ago, and paid his subscription to the paper, and he remarked that he had taken it 49 years, that his father took it 27 years before him, making the whole time of its existence 76 years. The Courant adds, that it is a very common occurrence to hear persons speak of having taken the paper 30 or 40 years.

Com. Charles Stewart has been nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, by a meeting of the democratic citizens lately held in Philadelphia.

Religious Intolerance the Law of the Land.—It will be seen from the following article from the Washington News, that Judge Andrews has decided that Universalists are not permitted to give testimony in Courts of justice, on account of their religious opinions. We have as little respect as possible for the doctrines of this sect, but we nevertheless consider this decision a palpable violation of the Constitution of the State, the offspring of bigotry, and opposed to the plainest dictates of reason and common sense.

Georgia Argus.

Legal Decision.—In Oglethorpe Superior Court, last week, the testimony of several witnesses was decided to be inadmissable on the ground that they were Universalists, not believing in a future state of rewards and punishments.

Some time ago an Irishman was convicted of a felony and sentenced to death. On the day it was to be carried into effect he received a reprieve, his innocence having, after his trial, been satisfactorily established. The poor fellow had a wife, a vixen, who lived at a distance, and whose presence he dreaded more than death; with the hope of accomplishing a final separation, he wrote to her the day after he received the reprieve, to the following effect:

'*Dear Mary*—I was hanged yesterday, and died like a man; no more at present, from your loving husband, till death does us part.'

A Hard Question.—There is something touching, deeply touching and thrilling, and we might even say disagreeable, in the question—"*Will you pay this bill, sir?*"

Couldn't spell it.—At a coroner's inquest, the coroner signed his name, and then handed the paper to the jury to do the same. Observing that one of the gentlemen detained it longer than he judged necessary, he inquired the reason, when the foreman exclaimed, "Dang it, I've done it at last, but I've been so long used to sign my name, which is Benjamin, Ben, that I have forgot how to go through with it." All the jurymen having signed, the coroner looking over their names, discovered that the person who had expressed himself so puzzled had "done it at last," as he said, by writing "Bengarman."

Hartford Convention Federalism and Modern Whiggery Identical.—The Post Office advertisements of the list of letters remaining in the Hartford Post Office have been ordered into the Hartford Courant, edited by Theodore Dwight, Secretary of the Hartford Convention. The Courant has not published these lists since the days of the elder Adams, until the present time. We are not surprised or disappointed with this movement, for the organs and advocates for the principles of Federalism in 1798 are fit organs for whiggery of 1841.

Hartford Times, April 20th.

The Hartford Times mentions a report that *there are unsatisfied judgments against Mr Curtis*, the New Collector of New York, to the amount of more than one hundred thousand dollars.

The Ohio Statesman says, that "Mr Ewing, the Secretary of the Treasury, *is deeply involved in speculations*, and is supposed to be now as formerly, a *heavy debtor to the broken United States Bank.*"

A Philadelphia paper has a set of rhymes on Mr. Biddle in the meter of Mother Goose's melodies. One runs thus:

Sing a song o' sixpence,
A pocket full of lies!
And five and thirty millions,
All scattered to the skies!

Married,

In this county, on the 20th instant, by the Rev. Angus Johnson, Mr. *Charles Wilson*, of Charlotte, to Miss *Matilda McCombs*, daughter of the late William McCombs.

In this county, on the 4th instant, by Issac Wilson, Esq., *Mr. David Bain* to Miss *Rachel G.*, daughter of James Robison.

THE MARKETS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., MAY 20, 1841.

	Cents.		Cents.
Bacon, per lb.,	8 a 10½	Pork, per lb.,	7 a 10
Butter,	a 37½	Molasses, gal.	33 a 43
Beef,	8 a 12½	Lard,	10 a 13
Cotton,	8 a 10½	Peas,	70 a 75
Corn,	70 a 75	Sugar, loaf,	18 a 22
Fowls, each,	20 a 25	do brown,	8 a 12½
Flour, barrel,	700 a 750	Tea, hys., lb.	125 a 150
Rice, bush.,	300 a 350	do gunp.	125 a 150

CAMDEN, S. C., MAY 19, 1841.

Beef, in market,	5	Corn, bushel,	50
Bacon, from wag.,	7 a 8	Flour, barrel,	$6 50
Butter,	18 a 25	Feathers,	37 a 45
Beeswax,	18 a 25	Iron,	5 a 8
Bagging,	24	Lard,	10 a 12
Bale Rope,	10	Oil, currier's,	75 a 100
Coffee,	14 a 16	Molasses,	45 a 56
		Salt, per sack	250

Concord Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and the surrounding country, that he has oponed a GROCERY STORE in the town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and carefully selected supply of

GROCERIES;

Such as—Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic; Sugar; Coffee; Bread; Crackers; Cheese; Lemons; French Prunes; Cakes; Raisins; Candies of all kinds, Toys; prime chewing and smoking Tobacco; Spanish Cigars of the best quality; Garden Seeds of every kind; Indigo; Copperas; Madder; Ginger; Spice; Pepper, Almonds; Cloves; Cinnamon; English Walnuts; Maccaroni; Vermaselli; Sardines; Herrings; Essence of Cinnamon; do. Peppermint, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping a complete stock, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

F. R. ROUECHE.

May 25, 1841. 12...y

INFORMATION WANTED, of *Isaac Garner* of Wake County, North Carolina, who left his wife and four small children in August, 1839, stating that he was going to Guilford County to seek employment, which he obtained from Mr. *Isaac Pitts* of Jamestown, who engaged him in March, 1840, to go to Columbia, South Carolina, to assist in selling a load of Guns or Rifles. Mr. *Pitts* on his return, tells his family that he left him in Columbia Jail. In January last, young Mr. *Pitts* carries another load of Guns to South Carolina, and whilst there, he hears of *Garner* driving a stage about 100 miles below Columbia.

Said *Garner* is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, light complection, dark red hair and beard, blue eyes, with a thick upper lip, and inclined to be round shouldered. He cannot read or write, and is very dull of apprehension; he is also very much addicted to using profane language.

Should this meet the eye of any individual who knows any thing concerning *Garner*, they will be doing a humane act by addressing a letter to his distressed wife at Raleigh, N. C.

It is the desire of his affectionate and confidential companion that he should return to her and their four helpless children.

Should it not be *Garner's* wish to see his wife again, it is hoped that he is not so depraved, and lost to all feeling as not to heed the cries of his children who are now suffering for bread.

CINDERELLA GARNER.

Raleigh, May 14th, 1841.

MISCELLANY.

BISHOP ANDREW'S REFORM SERMON.

We attended at the Wesley Chapel last Sunday morning, among a crowd of eager auditors to hear Bishop Andrew, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He commenced by stating that a great deal had been said about reform—political reform—moral reform and financial reform—that it was all very well, but he had no faith in it, because they who proposed them left out of view the greatest essential in all radical reformations. He then went on to lay the foundation of what he considered would be a real fundamental reformation, by reading the following verses:

Children, obey your parents in the Lord; for this is right.

Honour thy father and mother, (which is the first commandment with promise.)

That it may be well with thee, and thou mayest live long on the earth.

And, ye fathers, provoke not your children to wrath; but bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.

For two hours and a half he enchained a crowded auditory in breathless attention. Take it altogether, we consider it one of the most remarkable discourses to which we ever listened. In order to show how children should be brought up, he went back first to the formation of the marriage tie, and truly and graphically discribed the wretchedness and misery which he had seen in his clerical career from ill assorted connexions of this kind—pointed out the causes in the want of congeniality—the interested motives which too often prompted them—the haste with which they were entered into—the rediculous popular opinion that destiny instead of reason and religion regulated them; and finally closed this branch of the subject by warning his young female friends against dram drinkers—infidels—debauchees, and idle dissolute men about town. These last he most amusingly described as runners of errands for the Devil. Having thus laid the foundation by a caution to both sexes and by pointing out the dangers to be guarded against by both, he next took the infant in the cradle and followed it up to manhood, through the various methods in vogue of teaching the infant mind: and lastly wound up by an address to the tender youth of the congregation. Any one can see from this rude skeleton of his sermon, that it was regularly built from the ground upwards and admirably put together. We do not mean to say that the worthy Bishop made much effort at oratory, or that his shafts were highly polished in the armory of rhetoric; he was, however, deficient in neither one nor the other, but if called in at all, it was because they came to his aid without much invocation. The truth is, he handles the battle axe with such prowess, that he has no need to spend much time in previously polishing his weapons. The striking characteristic of his preaching is power—or the strong common-sense which pervades the whole of his discourse, not a little spiced with a sarcastic vein which stings, more than it tickles.

If Bishop Andrew preaches again, let every intellectual man in the city go to hear him, it will not be time spent in vain.—*Savannah Georgian.*

SINGULAR AND AFFECTING INCIDENT AT SEA.

Through the kindness of one of our friends at Scarborough, we are enabled to communicate to our readers a singular and affecting incident at sea. On Sunday afternoon, the 4th inst., three little boys, by the names of Davis. (15,) Carlisle, (14,) and Fostil, (13,) the two former fishermen's sons; were amusing themselves with an excursion on the sea, at Scarborough, in a small boat, about thirteen feet long, having with them only one oar and a small sail. The little fellows sculled themselves out to a distance of a few miles from land, when thinking they perceived some other boys coming out in a boat to fetch them back again, they hoisted their sail, and, the wind blowing out from the shore, the boat was unfortunately carried out a further distance to sea. To their inexpressible grief the land at length entirely disappeared, and, after making several fruitless efforts to regain the shore, darkness put a stop to all further endeavors, and a strong gale of wind forced them to a still greater distance into the ocean. When the morning returned, not a speck of land could be discerned, and no sail hove in sight. The situation of the three boys now became dreadfully distressing, not one of them knowing how to make to land, and not a single mouthful of provisions or draught of water being on board of their frail bark. To add to their distress, the oldest boy, Davis, fell sick, and continued in that state during the whole of the day. The sun again set, leaving them no prospect of a rescue from a watery grave.

The feelings of their poor parents and friends on shore all this time were heart-rending, while all endeavors to discover them proved futile. Tuesday morning dawned, and, after straining their eyes the whole of the day in search of a sail or land, and wearying themselves with fruitless toil, night again came on, and the three poor little fellows, overcome with fatigue, hungry, and benumbed with cold, laid themselves down at the bottom of the boat, and left themselves to the mercy of the wind and waves. On awakening in the morning, they were horror struck to find their companion, Davis, dead. The little distressed mariners discribed this as the worst of all. Fortunately, the sea all this while was tolerably calm, but the third day passed over with still less hope of deliverance. Wednesday night approached, but no friendly hand was stretched out to save the two youthful mariners, who, with the lifeless corpse of their companion, continued to float upon the bosom of the waters during the fourth night. In the afternoon of Thursday, they descried a sail in the distance, and with eyes filled with tears they beheld a ship bearing towards them. She proved to be a Dutch vessel, bound for Amsterdam. The captain immediately took the two boys on board his own vessel. They were in a dreadful state of suffering, having never tasted food from Sunday afternoon.

While the poor little fellows were being received in the Dutch vessel, they perceived some of the sailors about to throw the body of their companion overboard. With affecting accents they besought their deliverers to let them have the dead body of Davis to take back with them to Scarborough to his friends, but their entreaties were followed by a heavy splash in the water, and the body of the unfortunate fisherman's boy was lost from their sight. The captain of the vessel and the whole crew behaved with the greatest kindness to the boys; and upon the vessel reaching Amsterdam, they forwarded their charge to London, from whence the two adventurous youths set out for Hull, and to the inexpressible joy of their distressed and agonized parents, they arrived in Scarborough on Wednesday evening last.—*Halifax Guardian.*

Running for Office—The following good one is going the rounds. "Halloo, halloo, where are you going?" "I am running for an office." "What office?" "Squire Dox's—don't stop me—I'm sued."

Oregon.—The following notice of the Oregon Territory is from the New Orleans Louisiana Advertiser:

"The Oregon Territory is destined to be another Green Bay State, whither the universal Yankee naton will flock in crowds. They carry with them the word of God, and they sow the good seed with a liberal hand.

"Twenty years ago, not a soul in the wilds spoke of religion in any shape; now there are in the settlements on the Columbia river 21,000 communicants. The native Indians are well behaved and free from drinking ardent spirits. They labor a good deal, live on fish and an aquatic root called the *tarer*, of which they make a sort of Pillau.—They have furniture in their wigwams, and have given up all their beastly practices and sacrifices.

"The docile creatures have had campmeetings, where they listen to the gospel preached.

"Every experiment proves that the channel is extremely narrow, crooked and difficult. The banks of the Columbia river are high, and the timber on them heavy, consisting of fir, cottonwood, maple, &c. The salmon are fine. You can buy of the natives 100 pounds of this fish for 75 cents, or a cotton shirt of that value.

"The Indian burying grounds on the river are curiosities. They bury their dead in canoes which are placed in rows upon the ground.

"Mount St. Hollon, north of the western mouth of the Walhamet river, is always capped with snow, as Popocatepeti is in Mexico.

"So much for Oregon at the present writing.

A FABLE.

UNCLE SAM AND HIS DOGS.

Uncle Sam had two dogs, Cæsar and Pompey. Having but a single bone, one day after dinner, he gave it to Pompey and laid down to take a nap.—He was scarcely asleep before Cæsar began to quarrel with Pompey, who was quietly gnawing his bone in the corner. Cæsar growled at Pompey, and Pompey growled back at Cæsar. Cæsar showed his teeth and bristled up his hair, and so did Pompey. Cæsar put his paws on Pompey, and Pompey knocked them off with his paws. Cæsar tried to bite Pompey, and Pompey tried to bite Cæsar. In short, they got into a fierce fight for the bone, Cæsar to get it and Pompey to keep it.

In the midst of the fight, one of Uncle Sam's sons came in. "Pompey," says he, "what are you quarrelling about?"

"Cæsar wants my bone, and I am trying to keep it," said Pompey.

"You vile dog," says Daniel, "*how dare you to fight for your bone?* Father gave it to you to *gnaw*, and not to *fight about!* Here, Cæsar, take the bone," and so saying he kicked Pompey out of doors.

By this time the noise had awakened the old gentleman, who came out to see what was the matter.

"Dan," says he, "What is this fuss about?"

"The rascal, Pompey," says Dan, "has been fighting for his bone, and knowing you did not give it to him to fight about, I gave it to Cæsar and kicked him out of doors."

"How came he to fight for his bone?"

"Cæsar attempted to take it away from him."

"So Cæsar began the fight."

"Yes sir."

"Ah, my son," said the old gentleman with a sigh, "you have done very wrong. Pompey would not have fought for his bone if Cæsar had not tried to take it away from him; so that Cæsar is the worse dog of the two. Indeed, Pompey was only defending the bone I gave him, and yet you punish him and reward his assailant. If you want to prevent quarrelling among the dogs about the bones I give them, you must first kick out of doors those who *fight to* GET *them;* if those to whom I have given them then make a disturbance, kick them out too; but I seldom knew a dog quarrelsome *so long as he was permitted to gnaw his bone in peace.*

"Take a lesson from this, my son, and if you ever get to be President, and wish to prevent contention about the offices, FIRST kick out of doors the OFFICE SEEKERS, and then kick after them *every dog of an office holder who will not gnaw his bone in peace.*"—*Bay State Democrat.*

How to choose a Wife.—"The Patriarch," a Magazine just published, offers the following receipt for the selection of a wife:

"A place for every thing and every thing in its place," said the patriarch to his daughter. "Select a wife, my son, who will not step over a broomstick." The son was obedient to the lesson. Now, said he, pleasantly, on a gay may day, to one of his companions, I appoint this broomstick to choose me a wife. The young lady who will not step over it, shall have the offer of my hand. They passed from the splendid saloon to the grove, some stumbled over the broomstick, and others jumped it.—At length a young lady stooped, and put it in its place. The promise was fulfilled. She became the wife of an educated and wealthy young man, and he the husband of a prudent, industrious and lovely wife. He brought a fortune to her, and she knew how to save one. It is not easy to decide which was under the greatest obligations. Both were rich, and each enriched the other.

"*Dreadful Statistics.*"—Under this head the N. Y. Star gives the following melancholy facts:

"From the first of January last to the first instant, there have been 74 murders and 63 suicides. Of the suicides, 19 came to sudden death by intemperance; 12 by taking laudanum and other poisons; 7 by hanging themselves; 7 by cutting their throats; 8 by drowning, and 5 by shooting themselves.

Of the murders, 6 were in New York, 6 in Ohio, 4 in Georgia, 4 in New Orleans, 2 in Virginia, 2 in Vermont, 2 in New Jersey, 2 in Kentucky, 1 in Arkansas.

Of suicides, 32 were in New York, 8 in Pennsylvania, 7 in Massachusetts, 6 in New Orleans, 2 in Connecticut, 1 in Maine, 1 in South Carolina, 1 in Winconsin, 1 in Rhode Island, 3 in Virginia."

Naturalized Citizens.—That was a good reply of 'Old Sandusky' to the young man in Kentucky who claimed the votes on the ground that he was a 'native born citizen.' 'I don't know,' said the soldier, 'which is entitled to the most credit, I, who came here of choice, or that young man who was born here when he could not help it.'

Kendall's Expositor.

Grace after Meat—An old curmudgeon of a Norfolk farmer always repeated this grace after meat: "Thank God; I have had a good dinner, and I don't care who hasn't."

O Dear!—It is confidently, and indeed positively, affirmed, that in New London, Connecticut, a place about the size of an onion patch, there are *three hundred* lovely, accomplished, sweet tempered and every way amiable young ladies, *unmarried* and 'ready to receive proposals for contracts,' in lots to suit. Isn't that melancholly?—*Richmond Star.*

PROPOSALS

WILL be received until the 1st of June next for a supply of WOOD suitable for a Steam Engine. The Wood is to be of split pine, four feet long.

The offer will state at how much per cord, delivered and corded at the Mint, and the whole amount contracted for, must be delivered by the 1st of August next.

Persons desirous of furnishing, will direct their proposals through the Post-Office, endorsed "Proposals for Wood," to

JOHN H. WHEELER, Super'nt.
Branch Mint, Charlotte, May 6, 1841. 9....4

SUGAR CREEK UNION SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Citizens of MECKLENBURG County and the public generally, that he intends to continue his profession at his present location, 3 miles south-west of Charlotte.—His next Session of Five Months will commence on the 21st of June next, and instruction be given in the following branches at the following prices, viz:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic,	$6 00
Grammar, Geography and History, . . .	8 00
Astronomy, Philosophy, Chemistry, and Mineralogy, ...	10 00
Book-Keeping, by Single and Double Entry, Mensuration, the rudiments of Navigation, and Euclid's Demonstration, ...	12 00
Geometry, Trigenomotry, and Algebra, . .	14 00
Rhetoric, Logic, Botany, and Sacred Geography, ...	15 00
The Latin, Greek, and French Languages,	17 00

No deduction made after the student is entered and any student not complying with the rules of the School, will be discharged and be required to pay the amount of his subscription.

This School will be taught on the Lancasterian System. For the advantages it affords the youth taught on this system, enquire of those who are at present patronising the school.

Parents and guardians wishing to have their children or wards instructed in any of the above branches will be pleased to enter them before the commencement of the session, as none will be admitted afterwards.

No student admitted for less than the session, and immediate payments required at its termination.

WM. W. ANDERSON, A. M.
Mecklenburg Co., April 28, 1841.

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash*.
Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....F

SALE OF

Valuable Property.

THE subscriber having qualified at April Term, 1841, of Mecklenburg County Court, as Administrator on the Estate of the late William Cook, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, at the late residence of said deceased, *on Monday, the 24th instant*, the following valuable property, to wit:

A very Extensive and General Stock of

DRY-GOODS,

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE

A NUMBER OF

HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, & SHEEP;

A QUANTITY OF

CORN AND WHEAT,

And various other productions of the Farm;

Farming Tools

Of every description, and numerous other articles not here mentioned.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

Also, at the same place and time, will be *Rented*, for the balance of this year, a set of very valuable

Merchant Mills,

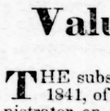
A Grist and Saw Mill.

BENJ. MORROW, Administrator,
With the Will annexed.
May 4, 1841.

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate, are hereby notified that *immediate* settlements must be made, as it is well known that indulgence cannot be given;—and all who hold claims against the same, are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

BENJ. MORROW, Ad., &c.
May 4, 1840. 9....3

$20 Reward.



RANAWAY from the Subscriber, seven miles north of Lancaster Courthouse, South Carolina, on the night of the 25th ult., a negro man named JACK, about 26 years of age, rather yellow complected, about five feet seven or eight inches high; stout made, quite an open countenance when spoken to, and affects an air of politeness in conversation. When he left he had two suits of clothes—one coat nankeen, and the other mixed homespun. He has a wife in Georgia, near Columbus; probably he may shape his course that way.—The above Reward will be given for the apprehension of said fellow, and securing him so that I get him.

THOMAS HART.
May 4, 1841. 9....3

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of

Letter-Press Job Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice. Orders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

NOTICE.

HAVING removed their stock of Goods to the country, and declined business in Charlotte, the undersigned earnestly request all persons owing them, either by note or account, immediately to call and make settlement. WILLIAM ALEXANDER will remain in Charlotte to close the business of the late concern, and it is hoped those indebted will not disregard this notice;—at any rate, all are requested to call and see him on the subject, and such as owe accounts, and cannot now pay, can close them by note.

The subscribers will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

And every other article in the mercantile line, at their stand at CLEAR CREEK in this County, where they will be pleased to see and accommodate all who may favor them with a call.

ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.
Charlotte, March 23, 1841. 3-F

TO THE

Fashionable Public.

THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their *Spring and Summer Fashions*, and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.
Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....y

CHARLOTTE

COACH AND CARRIAGE FACTORY.

THE undersigned respectfully tenders his most sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been in business in this place. He would at the same time make it known, that he still carries on a Shop at his old stand nearly opposite the Jail, and has on hand an assortment of Furniture in his line unsurpassed, for workmanship and style, by any similar establishment in the southern country. His manufactures consist, in part, of

Open and Close Family Carriages,

Barouches, Buggys, Sulkeys, Gigs, and Carryalls,

Of all patterns, and at prices which cannot fail to suit those who wish to purchase. And as he uses none but materials of the very best quality, and has in his employ workmen of experience and known capacity, the undersigned will feel no hesitation in warranting his work, as to durability, if carefully used.

☞ REPAIRING done at short notice, and at moderate charges.

Owing to the "pressure of the times," the undersigned now offers his manufactures at prices which, he hopes, will not fail to induce purchasers to give him a call. CARTER CRITTENDEN.
Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....F

NEW CONCERN.

JOHN B. ROUECHE respectfully announces to the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that, having purchased the stock in trade of Mr. John O'Farrell he will, on or about the 1st of May, at the stand now occupied by Mr. O'Farrell, open the most extensive and complete stock of

GROCERIES.

CONFECTIONARIES, &c.,

ever brought to the Charlotte market. He will make the selection himself, in the Charleston market, of every variety of WINES AND LIQUORS of the very best qualities—together with Cordials, Porter, New Ark Cider, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Figs, Oranges, Cheese, Crackers, Fish, Fresh Oysters, Sugars, Coffee, Pepper, Spice, and every other article pertaining to the grocery business.

As J. B. R. will make his purchases entirely for CASH, he will be enabled to supply his customers on the most accommodating terms for the same article, or at short credit to responsible dealers.

He solicits, and hopes to receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Charlotte, March, 5, 1841. 1-F

William Hagar & Co.

Type and Stereotype Foundry,

74 *Fulton, Corner of Gold Street, New-York.*

THE Subscribers take this method of announcing to their friends and the public generally, that, having purchased the extensive and well known

Type Foundry,

formerly owned by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, they have removed the same to their present central position. Having made extensive revisions, additions, and alterations, they are now prepared to execute orders of any magnitude they may be favored with, with promptness, and on as favorable terms as at any other Foundry in America. To their new Specimen Book, which has been recently extensively circulated, they would respectfully refer.

All articles manufactured by them shall be of a material equal, if not superior to any manufactured in this country—and undergo a thorough examination as to appearance, ranging, dressing, and properly assorting. All articles exhibited in the Specimen Book, formerly issued by Conner and Cooke, together with sorts to Fonts sold by them, can now be furnished from this Foundry without delay, with many since added.

WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. are agents for the sale of the Napier, Washington, and Smith Presses, which, together with Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Furniture, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, will be kept on hand, and furnished at manufacturers' prices.

N. B.—No machine cast Type manufactured at this Foundry.

New-York, February 25, 1841. 3-3m

"With SCISSORS sharp and RAZOR keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to afford entire satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

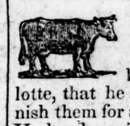
(LATE DAVIS'.)

Hague & Gifford

HAVING purchased the Hotel formerly Davis', will continue the establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS, as their Table will be always supplied with the best the market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stable with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.

The establishment will be under the exclusive management of Thomas A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience will, it is confidently hoped, enable him to give general satisfaction.

Camden, S. C., January 29, 1841. 1—6m



Good Beef.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the citizens of Charlotte, that he has made ample arrangements to furnish them for another year with first rate BEEF. He has been in the business now nearly five years, and the quality of his Beef, and the moderate prices at which he has hitherto sold it, he hopes will insure him a continuance of liberal patronage. He will butcher and offer in market none but Beef of the very best quality, and nicely dressed.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.
March 16, 1841. 2-F

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living on Gill's Creek, near Lancaster Courthouse, South Carolina, on the 19th ultimo, a bright mulatto BOY, about 15 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high. His right thigh was once broken, which causes a slight halt in his walk. He is stoudy built and slow spoken. The above Reward will be given for his delivery to me, or if confined in any Jail so I can get him.

JAMES H. COWSER.
May 4, 1841. 9....3

Farmers' Register.

THE recent Union of the CAROLINA PLANTER with the FARMERS' REGISTER, and the consequent addition to the subscription list of about 1,000 names, will enable the publisher to add something forthwith to the privileges and advantages before offered to subscribers. These additional advantages will be seen in the third premium, which is now added below, and in the advertised prices of back volumes annexed:

CONDITIONS OF THE FARMERS' REGISTER

For the Ninth Volume,

TO BE COMMENCED JANUARY, 1841.

ARTICLE I. The Farmers' Register is published in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each at $5 a year, *payable in advance.* [See, also, "Premiums" below.] It is now also issued (and consisting of nearly the same matter) weekly, in a single sheet of 16 pages octavo. Price and conditions the same for both publications.

II. All mail payments must be made in bank notes, or checks, of PAR VALUE IN VIRGINIA—or otherwise, of a CITY bank of the State in which the subscriber resides;* and all letters to the publisher (except such as contain articles for publication,) must be *post paid;* and the publisher assumes the risk of loss by mail-carriage of all letters and remittances conforming to the foregoing conditions, and which have been properly committed to the mail, or to the hands of a postmaster.†

III. If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be taken as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

IV. The mutual obligations of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number of the volume is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due, unless at the option of the Editor.

PREMIUMS *in extra copies, offered in consideration of either advanced or early payments.*—1st. To every subscriber who shall pay for vol. 9, *strictly* according to the above conditions, (in articles I. and II.) before the 31st January, (when No. 1. will be issued) an extra copy of the same shall be sent; or instead, if preferred by him and so ordered, a copy of either vol. 7, or vol. 8. In like manner, at same rate of deduction, any one person may obtain any number of copies to supply others.

2d. To every subscriber, not thus paying *in advance* of the publication, but who shall do so, and in all other respects comply with the above conditions before June 30th, an extra copy of either vol. 7 or vol. 8 shall be sent; and the same to every new subscriber, paying as above required (in Art. I. and II.) at the time of his subscription being ordered

3d. Every subscriber who has received all the back volumes of the Farmers' Register, and who may be entitled by his payment to either of the foregoing premiums, instead of them may, at his choice, and by his direction, be credited for vol. 10, to be issued in 1842.

REMARKS.—Any extra copy, sent as above stated, will be directed only to the *name* of the individual entitled to it as a premium; but sent to any postoffice that may be desired. The sending of every such *extra* copy will cease with the volume; but the like arrangement may be renewed, and similar advantages obtained by any subscriber hereafter, upon the renewed performance of like conditions.

No agents or general collectors are employed for the Farmers' Register. But any subscriber, postmaster, or other person, may obtain for his own profit the large allowances offered in the foregoing premiums, by procuring the benefits to the publication for which the premiums are offered. Address

EDMUND RUFFIN.
Petersburg, Va., Oct. 31, 1840.

* It will be *again* required, (as formerly), that mail payments shall be made in the notes or checks of *specie-paying banks*, should any such banks be in operation in the States in which subscribers severally reside. Until then, the publisher, like all other creditors, and laborers at fined prices, must submit, as now, to be defrauded by the operation of the non-specie paying banking system, of the difference in value between the *best* of such bank paper and specie.

† "A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself." (Signed) Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General.

Warrants, Casas, and Casa Bonds for Sale at this Office.